Hoosier Travelers Make a Leisurely Inspection of Two Famous Italian Cities.

The First Is Located on a Rock Three Hundred Feet High, and the Latter Is Rich in Artistic and Historic Associations.

Correspondence of the Sunday Journal. VENICE, August, 1891 .- Sixty miles north

this valley rises an isolated rock of tufa, having on all sides a sheer precipice of three hundred feet, save where at one point a road emerges, and descends to the plain, doubling back and forth in surprising fashion. The summit of this rock is packed tightly with shabby little houses, swarming with young children, like ants in an ant-hill, with here and there an older person in sight, to account for their existence-in all, a population of 8,000. The Tiber, here a diminutive stream in a broad, stony bed, flows past the eastern foot of the hill. The railroad passes between the Tiber and the bluff, and a long inclined cable road hoists one from the station to the town. This town is Orvieto. In the middle ages it was a fortress of the Guelphs-it had a place in Roman history-and earlier still it was a town of the Etruscans, as is proved by an Etruscan cemetery by the side of the hill and by the Etruscan antiquities which, as s printed card in our hotel informed us, are here "digged up daily." From the hilltop on all sides a splendid view of the valley and mountains may be had. It was not, however, the rock, nor the

view, nor the swarming children, that made us break our northward journey for a twodays' rest at Orvieto-but the cathedral. In this most unfavorable of sites, those industrious and art-loving old Italians laid the corner-stone of a cathedral in 1290, which was completed in 1330; an unheardwhich was completed in 1330; an unheardof celerity in those days. And the
facade of this cathedral (150 feet in
height), is entirely covered with
colored marbles, exquisitely carved,
and mosaics laid upon a background of
gold, the whole forming "the largest and
richest polychrome monument in the
world." Time has mellowed the tones of
the marble and the mosaics, and the effect
is more pleasing than if the work were new.
We viewed it by sunlight and moonlight,
returning again and again to this miracle
in stone, which, as it was the only attraction in the place, could be enjoyed at ease,
without the feeling of haste and of distraction that intrudes itself in the larger
cities.

traction that intrudes itself in the larger cities.

We descended the hill on foot, to inspect the Etruscan cemetery, recently discovered and excavated. The tombs are of stone, constructed in continuous rows on both sides of straight, narrow streets. The vaults are uniform in size, about nine feet long, seven feet wide and eight feet high. A stone slab was placed across the end opposite the floor, and a second slab along the wall on one side. One body was laid upon each slab, and beneath the slabs were placed bowls, vases, weapons, and other articles, which now form the Etruscan collections in European museums. The roof of the vaults is not formed by a true arch but by courses of stone projecting each beyond the one below it until the space is covered. The stones are neatly hewn and carefully laid, so that the work is nearly perfect after unknown centuries have passed over it. Similar tombs have been discovered in it. Similar tombs have been discovered in many places in this region, the ancient

Orvieto, of course, has its "corso" and its "Piazza Victor Emmanuel;" and in the piazza the city military band gave an openair concert on Sunday evening. Italy, which is so poor in many ways, is rich in music. The voices of the street singers are sweet and strong, and the band music rendered in the town piazzas in the summer evenings would satisfy the most critical ear. It seems odd, after our experience at home, not to see or hear the hand-organ. home, not to see or hear the hand-organ. The government has, I believe, probibited its use as a public nuisance.

BEAUTIES OF FLORENCE. We stopped at Orvieto long enough to think over our rich experiences in Rome, and, as it were, to isolate them before we plunged into the almost equally rich treasures of Florence. Tranquil in mind and refreshed in body by our two days upon the rock of Orvieto, we took the train for Florence, which lies eighty miles to the northwest of Orvieto and fifty miles from the sea. Upon this ride, as upon all others in Italy, the traveler sees on every hilltop a town, a castle of a monastery, often in ruins. No stronger comment upon the difference between the old civilization and the new need be made. It not long since security from public and private enemies was the most important element in the choice of location; considerations of convenience, of intercourse with neighboring towns. were all secondary. The result, while historically intelligible, affords constant surprises to the traveler, as in the case of

As the train circled around Florence toward the station we had the first view of the Duomo and the Campanile, twin glories of the city, and, together with the Palazzo Vecchio, the first objects of the stranger's pilgrimage. Those who have been in Florence will need no description of its beauties; to those who have not, all descriptions

The splendid galleries of the Uffizi and the Pitti palaces will occupy all the visitor's time that is not imperatively demanded elsewhere. In the Uffizi he sees the Medici Venus, Titian's Reclining Venus and Raphael's Madonna with the Cardinal; in the Pitti he finds Raphael's Madonna del Granduca, and his Madonna della Sedia. Besides these there is a wealth of Raphaels, Titians, Van Dycks and other masters, such as is excelled no-

where in the world Aside from the galleries the chief interest of Florence to us lay in its portraiture n "Romola." Nowhere does one feel more strongly the power of fiction. Florence means Tessa, Tito, Romola and Savonarola; and we read the novel again while in Florence to bring the well-remembered Mercato Vecchio, alas! where Tito met Tessa, has disappeared. The Piazza Vicor Emmanuel, with the inevitable statue of that monarch in bronze on a prancing steed in the center, now occuples the site. Three sides of the plazza open upon rows of half-demolished louses, the remnant of the ancient Ghetto, or Jews' quarter, which is soon to disappear entirely. The old stone pillars, bearing Donatello's statue of Abundance, which once appropriately rose in the market, is also gone to be preserved elsewhere, in tome museum. The Via di Bardi, where Romola lived, the Ponte Ru-baconte to the east of it, and the Ponte Vecchio to the west; the convent of San Marco, over which Savonarola culed; the Palazzo Vecchio, where he was ried and condemned; the loggia of Orcagua, where he stood with his followers while the futile preliminaries of the ordeal by fire were being discussed, and from which he withdrew at evening, a disgraced man, to the convent; the cell in the tower of the Palazzo Vecchio, where he was confined, and the Piazza Signoria, where he burned with his two faithful followers-all these may still be visited. In San Marco we saw his diminutive rooms; the ante-chamber, now containing his bust by Dapre; his study, with his chair, his table, his crucifix, his bible, and the famil-

JUSTICE TO FAMOUS MEN. In Florence one is forcibly reminded that human justice, though often slow, is sure. Dante was a life-long exile from Florence, but the Florentines have erected a splendid marble cenotaph to him in Santa Croce (their Westminster Abbey); have raised a noble statue in the piazza before Santa Croce, and have restored his dwelling, and opened it as a memorial of the poet. Among the interesting objects in the interesting objects in the house we noticed a small box with a handful of the note elongated and slim.

They are very hospitable, and they have no right to complain the waist. The coat or basque covers this to make acquainfances among them, except against the provisions of nature, as it were, stamps, has succeeded in accumulating the yoke, and thus the figure of the fashion-drinking water of the adults it who used those stamps of between \$18,000 orders his wife around in public.

Good Advice.

Good Advice.

Stamps, has succeeded in accumulating the provisions of nature, as it were, and thus the figure of the fashion-drinking water of the adults it who used those stamps of between \$18,000 orders his wife around in public.

bedroom

IN ORVIETO AND FLORENCE poet's ashes (Dante is burfed in Raveuna); and, more interesting still, the laurel wreath from Dante's head, apparently embalmed, so to speak, in wax, and preserved

under glass. Justice is done, also, to Savonarola, who as the most conspicuous figure in Florence, next to the Medici. The noble hall of the Palazzo Vecchio is adorned by a colessal statue of the great Dominican, placed there in 1881, nearly four centuries after his con-demnation, and the whole town is permeated by his personality.

An interesting feature of Florence, as of other Italian cities, is the numerous inscriptions on marble slabs placed upon houses where great men have lived or died, or where great events have occurred. It is a pleasing custom, and a wise one, conduof Rome, and fifty miles from the west coast, lies a circular valley, inclosed by the spurs of the Apennines. In the center of this valley rises an inclosed by the content of the content believe that our American cities might well adopt the custom. We have not a thousand years to draw upon for subjects, but we have a century, and we do not improve the opportunities already ours. There is a house in Indianapolis, for instance, at the corner of Pennsylvania and New York streets, that could appropriately bear an

inscription,

It is gratifying to the democratic spirit to see how the great palaces of Italy, erected by the proudest of aristocracies, now serve the public's interests. The principal ones are in possession of the government (e.g., in Florence, the Uffizi, the Pitti, the Riccardi, etc), and are kept open as museums (free, or at a nominal charge of admission), or serve as postoffices, telegraph offices, army headquarters, residences for the King, etc. Others are used as hotels, or subdivided for commercial purposes. There are but few of the ancient iamilies that survive, strong in numbers, influence and wealth. The day of the people has come in Italy, and while it finds them poor it finds them also cheerful, proud of their liberty, patriotic, and growing more intelligent in the use of political power. use of political power.
Aside from the inscriptions to persons

just alluded to, one sees inscriptions recording the erection of a fountain, the completion of an aqueduct, the widening of a street; and in all the provincial capitals tablets are conspicuously placed at the entrance to public buildings, on which is inscribed the date of the union of the province with the new kingdom of Italy, with the number of votes cast for and against the union. Behind the desk of the President of the National Chamber of Deputies in Rome are a dozen table ts summarizing in this way [giving names of the recent history of Italy, and similar tablets arrest the attention on the facade of the ancient Senstorial Palace, now the chamber of the City Council, which crowns the Capitoline hill.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES. A drive in the parks of Florence will make an Indianapolitan feel most keenly the backwardness of his own city in this respect. If Indianapolis were a city in Europe, the banks of Fall creek and the choicest spots on White river would now be public parks, enriched by the skill of

the engineer and the landscape gardener; a source of pride, pleasure and healthful recreation to her citizens forever.

We climbed to the lantern of the Duomo for the splendid view there given of the city and valley. The passage upward through the double shell of the dome shows through the double shell of the dome shows
the interesting features of its construction,
and impresses one anew with the skill of
those old builders who wrought not like
ourselves with light and strong ribs of
steel, but with ponderous masses of masonry,
which they poised over empty space, three
hundred feet in air, with a certainty and
solidity that have resisted gravity and the

elements for centuries.

We visited the studio of Hiram Powers, now used by his son Mr. Longworth Powers, and there saw the original model of the Greek Slave, with a collection of several hundred other models, chiefly por-trait busts, which testified to the long and industrious career of one of our earliest

industrious career of one of our earliest and best-known American sculptors.

The Protestant cemetery of Florence is visited by those who revere the memory of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Theodore Parker and Arthur Hugh Clough, who are interred there, with others from England and America less famous. Mrs. Browning's grave is marked by a plain but handsome marble sarcophagus, borne by six columns, and decorated with the rose, the shamrock and the thistle, with a harp, a lyre, and a medallion head. The barp, a lyre, and a medallion head. The graves of Parker and Clough are marked by simple slabs of stone, without ornament; but we saw boxes lying by Parker's grave containing a new monument, with a me-

containing a new monument, with a medallion portrait, which was to be erected on the 24th of August, his birthday.

The greatness of Florence began and ended with the House of the Medici. One of the first places we visited was the magnificent chapel, where the Medici spent untold millions in sumptuous decorations in marbles and precious stones for their family tomber and our last visit in Florence. family tombs; and our last visit in Florence was to the private chapel of the Medici in the Riccardi Palace. On the four Medici in the Riccardi Palace. On the four walls of the little room Gossoli painted, four centuries ago, a splendid series of frescoes, representing the journey of the Magi, in which the members of the Medici family appear. The splendid procession winds its way over hill and valley, and disappears from view over the distant heights. The painter could not foresee the waning influence and final extinction of that family, famous for both virtues and vices, which had reached its greatest power in his own day.

The old convent of San Spirito, like others in Italy, is used in part for military barracks. As we left the church to enter the cloisters, the chanting of the monks was drowned by a bugle call. The state has triumphed at last in its long struggle with the Church of Rome.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

Cheviots are among the most fashionable Curled silk is a perfect imitation of os-

trich feather edging. Modistes declare that the extremely high pointed sleeve must go. The latest models are not quite so high, but very much wider. The designs of cloaks the fair Parisian ladies are to wear next winter are just out. and show mainly capes and long circulars. In fall cloakings the nappy effects are extremely popular. Gray grounds have a bronze nap and blue foule grounds are im-

Silver gray crepe de chine makes a charming tea gown when trimmed with wine colored velvet. This combination is decidedly

The comfortable blouse waist, if not a dressy garment, is nevertheless so useful an article of wear that its reign is likely to be prolonged throughout the autumn and

Dark-hued tailor-made gowns will be relieved by vests of white cassimere or French broadcloth, which are fastened with rich gold, silver, copper or jet buttons, and light textured costumes are to be combined with black vests.

Very graceful house dresses are made in

princesse fashion and finished with passementerie or silver chatelaine, or girdle that encircles the hips, and assists in holding the slight but artistic folds that break the toostright effect of the princesse gown proper. The newest black woolens are damassed with tiny flowers in colored silks. The favorite flowerets are yellow cowsiips, corn flowers, mignouette blooms and deep red or pink button roses. With these materials the combinations in silk will of course agree

with the blossom's bue. Blonse waists have too strong a hold on the affections of womankind to be relinquished, and we find them in new forms for winter. The frills which were used so extensively have been replaced by fringed-out ruches, in effect very much like a bon. These ruches circle the neck and extend down the front.

Some of the new bonnet strings are very wide. A pair upon a bonnet from a London house are cut with rounded ends, and these are fringed so that when tied the bows look very much like a Bernhardt searf. It is to be noted that in several particulars we appear to be drifting towards some very old fashions, yet all people cannot be persuaded that they are any improvement on later ones.

Skirts with piped gores are seen in numbers. Many have a gored seam directly up the front. All fullness at the waist is dispensed with, and the very little necessitated at the extreme back is added; and, on some novel French gowns, the pleats or gathers here are set into a kind of square yoke reaching about a quarter of a yard below

SOME FACTS ABOUT MEXICO

erv. and Fertile Lands Are Abundant.

Them - Domestic Life of the People.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Journal. connoisance, is of much greater interest. It embraces the entire stretch of country from Topolobanpo, on the Gulf of California, to the top of the great Sierre Madre to Chihushna, and covers ground that no tourist ever trod.

day attract tourists from all parts of the world. They are now the homes of ranchmen, the seats of old Indian settlements. men, the seats of old Indian settlements, etc. There are large tracts of land as rich and productive as any in California, and whereon the same things can be raised, that await only the energetic hand of the European for development. Fruit is a speciality, though there is no use for the local farmers raising more than they can consume, because they have little means of getting it out. There are vast tracts of lands suitable for fruit-growing and cattle raising that are lying idle for the same reason. The timber growth in the Sierras is rich, the oak belt beginning about 2,500 feet above sea level and yielding many fine qualities for lumber and construction. The pine begins about 2,500 feet and is immense and beautiful. The spruce or toscaci is found at an elevation of 5,000 feet. The mineral district is not yet thoroughly explored—the few mines that are worked being to the right and left of the river line a few leagues—and this entire section is very rich in gold, silver, copper, brass and lead, the three latter not being worked because of lack of transportation of machinery and ores."

"The capital of the district of Chaix, the seat of the prefectura municipalidad, illustrates the highest civilization of the interior. It is El Fuerte, has about twenty-five hundred inhabitants, and is situated about sixty miles northeast from the seaconst, communication therewith being by river Fuerta. It belongs to the low coast country. It is built up with low houses, and has narrow, dirty streets. Half the town is in runs, and people do not rebuild, this demoralization being due to revolutions and constant changes of government. The people are used to it, and if you condole with them are ready to retort that it is good enough. The country round about is very fertile, and can raise three crops a year. The soil yields mescal, sugar, corn, beans, garavancea, cotton and tobacco.

THE NATIONAL DRINK.

"Mescal? That is a plant from which a etc. There are large tracts of land as rich

THE NATIONAL DRINK. liquor, corresponding to whisky in this country, is produced. The fiber, which is separated from the leaf during the process of manufacture, is used for ropes, matting, bagging, blankets, cloth, and many other useful things. This fiber can be extracted by a simple machine at little cost and in great quantities. The plant is easily cultivated. It is of rapid growth, and attains its full growth in about five years, the main plant being then of great size and putting forth sprouts for planting. The extract, or fermented juice of the plant, is distilled into a liquor called mescal, and that is a national beverage. It is by no means a bad drink, and is suitable to the climate, just as other beverages are suitable hundred yards from the river and about tifty-five feet above low-water mark. The water is always at 120°, summer and winter. and one spring flows at the rate of about two hundred gallons per minute. It has never been known to fail. Some day there will doubtless be a fashionable wateringplace here. The level is high, the mercury goes no higher than 90° in the hot season and no lower than 40° in the coldest. Here is also an excellent site for a railway terminus or division station and vards. is also on the edge of the mineral belt. But to return to El Fuerte. It is a curious feature of human nature that the more the Almighty has done for people in the way of soil, climate, abundant fruits and easy production, the less those people willingly do for themselves. You may take the New England farmer amid his rocks, the Swiss mountaineer, who lives by farming a last year's avalanche, and the German, whose farm is a spaded garden, and you have the exact opposite of the lazy people down here on a Mexican ranch, where, as in Lower California, most things that nature produces come without effort, come abundantly, and come two or three times a year. Where they do work it is greatly at a disadvantage. The water for general use here, for instance, is carried by donkeys in leathern bags from the river to all parts of the town. One of these burros carries about fourteen pailfuls, seven on each side, at a load, and it takes about an hour to get the lead. This load fetches the reasonable rate of 6 cents. They do not dream of changing this system. The same as to lighting. While the better classes use coal oil, the old-fashioned tallow-candle is considered good enough for most people. There is little or no work done by candlelight, as the rule is to go to bed and rise early. The fact is, daylight is much too long for both work and play for the average Mexican. This general indolence has a curious effect on prices. Sugar manufactured forty miles away retails here at 25 and 30 cents per pound. In harvest time corn is worth 65 cents, and it is likely to run up two or three times higher in a few weeks afterward. Everything is muleback. A burro will carry three hundred pounds, and this load, from places near the coast, costs

tion is in proportion. HOW THE PEOPLE LIVE. "These people live very simply, yet well. They might have abundance at half the cost. The average breakfast consists of milk, eggs, (perhaps) and a favorite dish of | considerable influx of northern capital tripe boiled with corn-a splendid bracer for a man who has been on a spree-tortellas and coffee. Dinner, soup, boiled vegetables and meat. Garavances-a coarse pea that never gets soft-form a conspicious part. They often have roast meats, chicken, beans, sweet-meats, cheese and coffee. Tortellas is a national bread made of corn crushed by hand with stones, made into dough, batted by hand and baked in different forms with or without lard. It is one of those tastes that must be cultivated, the enjoyment of tortellas. The ordinary bread is a great luxury, as flour, being imported, costs from 8 to 15 cents per pound. Nature has provided well enough for them, and they are very hospitable, and it is easy and they have no right to complain

The Country Is Rich in Beautiful Scen-

Nature Has Lavishly Bestowed Advantages, but the Residents Are Too Lazy to Utilize

New York, Sept. 4 .- "Mexico is comparatively yet an unexplored region so far as American travelers are concerned," said Mr. Conrad Einbeck, at the Imperial, "though it 18 becoming better known of recent years." Mr. Einbeck, a stalwart German of wide and practical experience as a railroad civil engineer, has lived in Mexico seven years, and on both the gulf and Pacific slopes. He had previously spent eight years in Brazil locating railway and telegraph lines. His duties were something more than those of a topographical engineer, for they embraced a general survey of not only the most practicable routes as to construction, but an accurate report of the character of the settlements, the climate, the soil, the products, and the people, and the probabilities as to the development of all these after the construction of the railways. The principal work in Mexico was in the interests of the Mexican Pacific railway system, now in process of construction. He took hundreds of photographs illustrative of the various routes, and the inhabitants, but his neatly-kept note-book of the preliminary survey, or re-

"There are places in this great mountain range," says Mr. Einbeck, that will one

"Mescal? That is a plant from which a \$6 freight. Other distances the transporta-

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they contribute no more to that world than they can help. They are fond of music and dancing. They will even exert themselves for any entertainment of that kind, and will live on next to nothing to be able to play on some instrument. This love of music pervades all classes, from the best educated down to the lowest Indians. In the art of common politeness these people can give us points. In elementary educacan give us points. In elementary educa-tion they compare favorably with those of other countries, and of late years regular schools for children are go-ing. The more they are educated, however, the less they want to work, just the same as is the case in more civ-ilized countries, and the more they look down on what they term the common peo-ple. Those who have pursued higher courses of study abroad have proved themclimate, just as other beverages are suitable to other climates where nature produces the plant from which they are manufactured. There are many large plantations or ranches where this is the chief production. One of these ranches is Aqua Caliente, which has a distilling capacity of two hundred gallons per day. The owner of this ranch has two troops of mules of twenty-five each almost constantly going and coming with some product. The country is well settled by Indians, and a thousand could easily be united at this ranch. There are valuable hot springs there, too, located about three we employ the term, they drink a great deal. The ladies live more retired and even lives, and are greatly respected Women work the most, and are better and healthier looking. About the house from morning till night the Mexican lady will attend gardens, feed animals, gather fruit, do the sewing and washing, the baking, train their children and are companions to their grown daughters. Filial obedience and respect are conspicuous everywhere, and when once instructed by parents to do anything it is a pleasure to witness the vigorous execution of their trust. Life to them is much a matter of fact. They love animal pets, and often share their houses with hogs, dogs, goats, cats, deer, chickens, a calf, or anything The children are allowed to run about in almost a nude state until they begin to show signs of maturity. Boys usually wear but a shirt and a hat long before they arrive at the dignity of trousers. An entire family will generally sleep in a single room, or out on the porch, and will ex-change cigarettes with each other and the chance stranger after such retirement. All smoke, men, women and children. The young ladies rarely smoke in public, however, at least until they begin to think themselves past the marriageable age. As I before remarked, life to them seems largely a plain, matterof-fact existence, and the stranger wil note the presence of no false modesty; and yet the young women are lady-like otherwise in demeanor, and stand for the most part the moral superiors of the women of the upper ten anywhere. They are pleas-

> how that state of affairs seems to be not in-harmonious in Mexico. The women are mostly ardent Catholics, and are regular church-goers; but the legal marriage in Mexico is the civil marriage. Many of the Mexican ladies would be esteemed handsome even in New York. "There is one impression that prevails up here in regard to Mexico that ought to be corrected-that is the one that sets the Mexican population down as being particularly hostile to Americans. It is only the class of desperadoes on the border, and the occasional worthless American adventurers who get into the interior who are bitterly hated. Honest capital, and honest invest ors, and honest business men of all kinds are not only treated decently by the people, but are welcomed. There has been a and northern brains and energy during the last few years, and wherever it has gone there has blossomed a new order of things. The people are aware of this, and while

ant and entertaining companions. To a modern New York housewife their homes

would be considered dirty, though some-

appreciate the commercial value of this business amalgamation." CHARLES THEODORE MURRAY. Don't Be Distressed About the Babies.

they are to a man intensely patriotic, they

New York Morning Advertiser. Some of our esteemed friends, the physicians, are discussing what constitutes good drinking water for babies. Don't bother about drinking water for the babies. OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

The product of gold in the United States the last sixteen years has aggregated the enormous amount of \$572,900,000. It has been estimated recently by a shoe man that the people of the United States spend \$450,000,000 annually for shoes.

The smallest church in the world is at St. Lawrence, near Ventnor, Isle of Wight. It has a seating capacity of twelve persons. There are eighty-two national cemeteries in the United States, possessing 327,179 graves, about one-haif of which are marked

A New York jeweler exhibits in his window a large brooch of copper, on which is enameled a rural scene. It is surrounded by a row of pearls. Probably the rarest stamp in existence has just been sold in London for £250. It

is an American 5-cent stamp issued at Brat-

tleboro, Vt., in 1840. Recent examinations have shown that the amount of soot which falls in London each month would require one thousand horses to cart it away.

sugar has been extracted from cotton-seed meal by a German chemist. The word "Preface," used in the beginning of books, was originally a word of welcome to a meal and was equivalent to

"much good may it do you." In the reign of Edward I it was declared that the dealers in fish should not be permitted to make a larger profit than 1 penny on each shilling's worth sold.

There are now twenty-seven royal families in Europe, which have about 460 male members. Of these twenty-seven families, no less than eighteen are German. Sixty years ago only one public banking company existed in London, and at the Bank of England private accounts were at

that time opened rarely and with the greatest difficulty. The magnitude of the Chautauqua movement is illustrated by the fact that the entering class, which is to pursue a three years' course, contains the names of fifteen

thousand students. Humboldt calculated the mean level of North America to be 748 feet above the sea, and he found that in 4,500,000 years the whole of North America might be worn down to the sea level.

It is proposed to put up in New York city the largest business building in the world. It will be constructed of steel, twenty-six stories high, containing one thousand offices and costing \$4,000,000.

The historical gray coat of Napoleon I, which was stolen from a museum, was found recently by the police in the Quartier du Temple in Paris. An old clothesdealer had given the thief 3 shillings for it. The United States leads the world in the number and the extent of its libraries. The public libraries of all Europe put together contain about 21,000,000 volumes, while those of this country contain about tifty million.

ened by some peculiarity of the atmosphere, and are found standing just as they were when clothed with green foliage thousands of years ago. A Mussulman having served his term in prison is regarded almost as a saint, no matter as to the crime for which he has been condemned. For a Mohamedan to say

Stone forests are found in various parts

of the world. In many cases they are hard-

he has been confined in prison is to make a claim upon the respect and admiration of his fellow believers. The "green-goods" men are harvesting a crop of Oregon suckers who send money to

58 Liberty street, New York, to get boxes of sawdust in return. People who bite at such a bait should remember that nothing is free on earth except salvation, and there is some doubt about that. Estimated at twelve pounds a cow daily. the United States produce 150,000,000,000

pounds of milk a year. And asthree pounds

of milk are equivalent to one pound of

beef in food elements, each inhabitant has in milk one and a half beeves annually; whereas, in beef, each inhabitant has only four-fifths of one beef per capita. Annie Conant, a San Diego invalid, who has been endeavoring, during the past year, | after. to collect one million canceled postage

\$20,000, and it is not likely that this en-thusiastic collector secured more than an infinitesimal fraction of the stamps used by the people of the Nation last year.

Capes, GRETCHENS, etc., etc.

Lepers in India were treated with shocking inhumanity before Christianity entered that country. Many of them were buried alive. The English rulers have put a stop to this custom, and for fourteen years there has been a special Christian mission to the 185,000 lepers in India. A handful of raw pig-iron weighing about five pounds is worth 5 cents. It

would make about sixty table-knife blades, worth \$15. Converted into steel watch springs there would be about 110,200 of these little coils, which, at the rate of \$1.75 a dozen, would be valued at \$16,070.83. In Austria it has been found that the slanting of letters in writing causes curvature of the spine, due to the position maintained at the table or desk. A committee appointed to consider the matter has presented a report recommending that the school children be taught to make upright letters only. Doctors will soon say that it is dangerous to write at all.

A sugar fifteen times sweeter than cane sugar and twenty times sweeter than beet goats in the United States, and who has for

years kept a herd of Angoras at Soledad. estimates that his clip of mohair this year will reach 25,000 pounds, of a value of \$10,000. The total number of goats and kids in Mr. Bailey's different herds is said to amount to ten thousand. A very fine bunch of bananas grown in Galveston, Tex., was exhibited in the Gal-

veston Chamber of Commerce last week The bunch carried sixty-seven full-grown bananas of excellent quality. The feasibility of growing bananas outside the tropics has often been doubted, and all our supply at present comes from the torrid zone, but Texas is going to try to establish a new home industry. Upon the head-stone of a grave in the old

fort cemetery at Winslow, Me., is inscribed this epitaph: "Here lies the body of Richard Thomas, an Englishman by birth, a Whig of seventy. By occupation a cooper. Like an old rum puncheon, marked, num-bered and shooked, he will be raised again and finished by his Creator. He died Sept. 28, 1814. America, my adopted country, my advice to you is this: Take care of your

The Quakers are not dying out, after all.
A decline in their membership in Great
Britain began before the end of the last century and continued down to 1860, but since that date they have been increasing. In 1881 there were 14,981 members and 5,041 "attenders" at meeting. Since that year there has been an increase of about one hundred or two hundred every year, and the figures for 1890 were 15,736 members and 6,110 attenders.

SHE GOT HER LETTER. But It Was a Close Shave for Thomas Hearing Something. M. Quad, in New York World.

When the letter collector, whose route takes in the box at the bridge entrance, got around there yesterday morning he found a girl waiting to say to him: "I dropped a letter in here last night addressed to Thomas Davy, in Boston. "Wasn't it stamped?"

"Properly directed?" "Very properly." "Then what's wrong?" "Well, sir, I suppose I'll have to tell you." she blushingly replied. "You see, we are engaged.'

"Ob. yes, sir."

"Got a letter from him which made me "I see. And so you sat down and wrote him that all was over: you could never-be his'n: farewell! Isn't that the way of it?" "That's exactly the way of it." "Hurried up and posted the letter; went home and had a cry; woke up this morning

to wish you hadn't given Thomas the "That's it." "Well, here's the letter, and you come over to the postmaster and arrange matters, and then go ahead and marry Thomas and be happy. "I will, sir, and I'm a thousand times obliged to you," she said, as she wiped the

tears from her big blue eyes and followed

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